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X. Numb. 57.

THE OBSERVATOR.

...ggling of the Clergy, the Corruption of the Universities, the Ignorance and Bigotry of the ..., and the publick Dissolution of Manners, the Cause of the sudden Overthrow of the Refor... by Queen Mary. *The like bad Omens to be found now among our Highfliers. On the Pre...'s Journey to* Switzerland. *Mr.* Merveilleux's *assassinating Mr.* Manning. *On* Abel's *...ging the Whigs with raising a Report of her Majesty's being ill, to sink the publick Stocks.*

From Saturday, July 14. to Wednesday, July 18. 1711.

I Have been thinking of what we talk'd on last Day, Master, about the sudden Change of Religion and the Constitution that Queen *Mary* ...bout in this Nation: It still fills me with ...t, that so great an Alteration could be ...pecially in Religion, in so little a time; ...een did no sooner manifest her Inclina...pery, but the whole Nation fell almost ...which to me seems very unaccountable, ...n the Clergy, that they should so soon ...ir Necks again under the Popish Yoke, ...had been deliver'd from almost twenty

...somewhat strange indeed, *Roger*, yet ...eral things w...ich may lessen our won... first is, that King *Henry* VIII. as I ...fore, retain'd the Substance of the ...mine, Worship, Government and ...ho he shook off the Pope's Supre... Second is, that King *Edward* the ... had good Intentions, was ob... Design to bring the Reformation ...mplete-Standard, according to the ...other reform'd Churches. The third ...Ecclesiasticks being allow'd to retain ...their Power and Profits, except what ...e Abby-Lands; and the Enjoyment of ...nd Profit, being the chief thing ma...im'd at, they fell in with every ...ecure themselves in the possession of ...ir principal Design in taking Orders. ...thing is, that there was not sufficient ...in the two preceding Reigns, to ...niversities: so that Men of Principles ...he Reformation being still entrusted ...cation of Youth, and particularly of ...re to serve the Church as Ministers; ...ing bred in ill Principles, we have ...wonder that they discover'd them up... ...ncouragement the Civil Government ...it; for if the Fountain be polluted, ...n never run pure.

...must own, Master, that those Rea... ...much lessen my Wonder at that sud... But now since you have inform'd me ... the Nation and Clergy, I perceive ...ry natural Part.

...*net* tells us, *Roger*, that good old ..., in a Lent-Sermon before King ...n out into a sad Lamentation of ...e Time, the Vanity of the Wo... Luxury of the Men. He com... ...ny were Gospellers, or Protestants, ...the Abby and Chantry-Lands; he ...Discipline of the Church, and the ...g of scandalous Persons might be ... complain'd, that tho the King's ... paid, yet his Officers liv'd high, made great Purchases, and built Palaces. By this, *Roger*, you may see the State of the Court and Nation was so corrupt, that we are not to wonder Queen *Mary* effected the Change so easily.

Then for the State of the Church, it was rather worse; for the same Author informs us, that the Clergy were generally against any Reformation, because they thought every step of it would take the Bread out of their Mouths, especially if Pluralities were touch'd; and tho they resolv'd to comply with any thing rather than forfeit their Benefices, yet in their hearts they abhor'd all Reformation, and murmur'd against it where they thought they might do it safely. And as for the Bishops, the Doctor does not mention above four or five who were hearty in joining with Archbishop *Cranmer* to advance the Reformation in *Edward* the Sixth's time, the rest being ignorant or weak, who understood Religion little, and valu'd it less; and so tho they lik'd the old Superstition best, because it encourag'd Ignorance most, which was the only sure Support of their Power and Wealth, yet they were resolv'd to swim with the Stream.

For the Universities; tho they also comply'd with the Law to save their Places, they were in general Enemies to the Reformation, and promoted the Change under Queen *Mary*; as may be evident to any Man that will be at the Pains to cast his Eye upon Mr. *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments*, or Dr. *Burnet*'s History.

Then for the People, the greatest part of them were such ignorant Bigots, that they look'd upon the Priests as a sort of Men, who had such a secret Trick of saving their Souls, as Mountebanks pretend to in curing Diseases, and that there was nothing to be done but to leave themselves in their hands, and the Business could not miscarry, as the Doctor informs us. In short, *Roger*, it was by the juggling of the greatest part of the Clergy, who retain'd their Affection to the old Superstition, and were secretly incourag'd in it by many great Bishops, that the Reformation was so easily overturn'd, as we learn from the same Author. To which we may add, the Levity of the State to the chief of the seditious Bishops and Clergy, who had forfeited their Lives by their rebellious Practices, such as *Bonner* and *Gardiner*; but were punish'd only by Deprivation and Imprisonment, and liv'd afterwards to burn those who had been so merciful to them.

Countrym. I cease to wonder at the speedy Overthrow of Religion and Liberty in those days, since matters were so prepar'd for it, Master. Would to God there were no such Omens among us now! The unaccountable Bigotry of the *Sacheverellite* Faction, their avow'd Enmity to the Principles of the Revolution, their fiery Sermons

upon

upon that Subject, their uncharitable Temper towards those Protestants who differ from them, and the Advances many of our High-Churchmen have made in point of Doctrine and Government towards the Church of *Rome*, under the Conduct of the *Lesley's*, *Dodwells*, *Hicks's*, &c. with the swelling Hopes and Insolence of the *Jacobites*, and the Increase of Papists among us without opposition, by their flocking to the Chappels of Popish Ambassadors as avowedly as others do to Parish-Churches, in open contempt and defiance of Law, portend no Good to us.

Obs. 'Tis but too evident, *Roger*, that there's the same mutinous Spirit among our Highflying Clergy and their Abettors against the most Reverend Archbishop of *Canterbury* and our other worthy Bishops and Clergy, who are firm to the Interest of the Revolution and *Hanover* Succession, as there was in *Edward* VI's time among the juggling Clergy against Archbishop *Cranmer*, and the other true Protestant Bishops. By the Treatment they meet with every day in pestilent Libels, as false Fathers and Brethren, and the Insults offer'd to some of 'em in Person during *Sacheverel's* Tryal, by the Popish and Jacobite Mob who rose in Rebellion against the Queen and Parliament; 'tis plain they want only an opportunity to dip their hands in their Blood, as *Bonner's* and *Gardiner's* Faction did in that of *Cranmer*, *Latimer*, *Ridley*, &c. so that we may venture to say without breach of Charity, that the Intrigues of *France* have as great an influence in fomenting and keeping up that Spirit of Division among Protestants, and that bare-fac'd Enmity to the Revolution and *Hanover* Succession among us now, as the Intrigues of *Spain* had in those days to destroy the Reformation; and that they hope to effect it by a Popish Successor, as they did then.

Countrym. The unthinking Herd is made to believe there's no danger of that, Master: The Pretender, they say, is gone to *Swisserland*, where he is to declare himself a Protestant; and if he do so, the Church of *England* can be in no danger.

Obs. They must be very foolish Birds who are catch'd with that Chaff, *Roger*: No Man of Sense will believe it, even tho he should abjure Popery before Mr. *Turretin* at *Geneva*, and get a Certificate sign'd by him, and Mr. *Lesley*, and other Champions of High-Church. Such Artifices as those have been too frequently repeated, and are grown too thredbare for Men of Thought to be gull'd by them. Q. *Mary* pretended, till she came to the Crown, that she was such a Protestant as her Father, and gave all possible Assurances that she would not alter the Church of *England*, but suffer it to continue as her Brother had establish'd it; but you have heard how she perform'd it. The Pretender's suppos'd Father was as liberal in his Promises, and just as honest in his Performances. But allowing for Argument-sake that the *St. Germains* Spark should actually profess himself a Protestant, that cannot remove the just Suspicions there are of his being an Impostor, nor invalidate the Act of Parliament which excludes all from the Throne that were Papists when the Act was made, and has settled the Entail upon the *Hanover* Family. Such Arguments are only fit for the *Examiner* and his Brother *Abel*, but for no body else.

Besides, *Roger*, tho it were really true that the Pretender is gone to that side of the World, he may return time enough to embark at *Dunkirk* or *Brest*, in order to satisfy the longing Expectations of his Popish and High-Church Fri'ends, 'em to gather in their Harvest. 'Tis while since the Seed was sown, and if lieve Mr. *Lesley*, he and our Hereditar Men have water'd it plentifully; so that mains nothing to be done, but to gath Crop by the Assistance of *French* and Reapers.

Countrym. Why truly, Master, they dy to put in the Sicle: Count *Guiscard* first Essay upon Mr. *Harley*, and Mr. has try'd his hand on Mr. *Manning* our *Swisserland*. 'Tis a very hopeful way of to cut down our Ministers at home and but I wonder how *Abel* and the *Examiner* to bring the Whigs in for a share with *leux*, as they did with *Guiscard*.

Obs. Don't trouble your self about that If these two worthy Authors want Im their own, they have Friends at hand help 'em. Honest *Abel* makes the Whi higher Game, and has wisely told us, th a Report that the Queen was sick, on p sink the Stocks, tho they knew well enc her Majesty was in good health. Is a noble piece of Invention? St. *Paul's* S was a fool to it. The thing is so well supported by so good Authority, that e must believe it: for who can doubt tha ny'd Whigs would readily frame such sink their own Stocks? I would advi ner to be on his guard, and to exa with a little more Vigour, otherwi bid fair to regain the Chair from him.

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☞ Dr. Sacheverel's Speech upon his Im in Westminster-Hall, March 7. 17⅛. With thereupon, Paragraph by Paragraph. W Charge of the Commons against him is fy'd, from his Sermons at St. Pauls, Nov. 5. by, Aug. 15. 1709. from his Fast Sermon June 10. 1702. His Political Union printed same month: His Assize Sermon before that the Judges and Grand Jury, March 9. 170⅞. racter of a Low Churchman, and his Hig Church of England. To which are added, Majesty's Letter when Princess to the Que George's and the Lord Churchil's (now Duk borough) Letters to K. James; the Associatio the Declaration of the Nobility and Gentry ham, with whom her present Majesty joi cheverel's Character, drawn by himself; a L'Estrange's Fable of the Trumpeter. The tion. Sold by S. Popping. Price 6 d.

¶ Miscellaneous Reflections, occasion'd which appear'd in *December*, 1680. chiefly explode Popular Superstitions. Written to the *Sorbon*, by Mr. *Bayle*. Translated from To which is added, the Author's Life. In T Sold by J. Morphew near Stationers Hall.

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The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday July 14. to Tuesday July 17. 1711.

missioners of Excise have thought fit to Notice, that by an Act passed the last Session Parliament, for laying a Duty upon Hops, it mongst other things Enacted,

T all and every Person and Persons whatever, who, on or before the 1st Day of Auust, shall have any Hops planted or growin, or upon any Ground whatsoever in ritain, for Sale, or not for Sale, shall on or same 1st Day of August 1711, give or send Writing under his, her or their Hands, ce of Excise next to the Place, or to the the said Duties of the District where are, or shall be planted or growing, of Grounds then in his, her or their Posd of the Name or Names of the Parish, or Place, Parishes, Townships or Places same do lie, and the Name or Names ners, Tenants or Occupiers thereof re- and that from and after the said 1st ust 1711, during the Continuance of ties upon Hops, all and every Person whatsoever, who shall Plant, or cause ed, or shall have growing any Hops Ground whatsoever in Great Britain, not for Sale, shall Yearly, on or before August in every Year, give or send all the Hop Grounds wherein any be growing in every such Year; and if or Persons, who shall Plant, or cause or grow, any Hops within or upon whatsoever in Great Britain, shall ive or send such Notice in Writing or their Hop Grounds as aforesaid time as is before-mentioned, contrary eaning of this Act, then and in every the Offender therein for every such l forfeit and lose the Sum of 40 s. e by Estimation of such Ground, and e for a greater or lesser quantity.

no Person or Persons whatsoever shall r times, from and after the 1st Day 11, during the Continuance of the pon Hops, make use of any Oust, or other Place, or of any Kiln for ping of Hops, chargeable with any oresaid, unless Notice of such Oust, Place or Kiln, shall have been before in Writing as aforesaid, upon Pain he Sum of 50 l. for every Offence.

ll such Hops as in any Year, during ce of this Act, shall grow in Great resaid, shall, by the respective Ow- thereof, within six Weeks after the icking of the same, be brought to be ed at such Ousts, or other Places to oresaid, and none other, upon pain he Sum of 5 s. for every Pound said Hops which shall not be so and bagged as aforesaid.

respective Planters or Owners of grow in Great Britain, or their the bagging of the same, shall give in Writing under his or their xt Office of Excise, or to the pro- e said Duty, of the precise Day or e, she, or they shall Bag his, her which Notice, as to such Hops as within the first Week after the Planter or Owner first begins to bag his Hops, shall be given or left at least twenty four Hours before every Days bagging of the same; and as to the remainder of his Hops for that Year shall be given or left at least forty eight Hours before every Days bagging of the said remainder, to the end some one or more of her Majesty's Sworn Officers of Excise may (without his or their own wilful neglect or default) be present at the bagging, weighing and marking of the same, as are herein after prescribed, under pain of forfeiting the Sum of 50 l. for every neglect or default of any such Planter or Owner, in not giving or sending such Notice as aforesaid.

And that no Planter or Owner of Hops, after the 1st Day of June 1711, during the Continuance of the said Duties on Hops, shall (under the pain of forfeiting the Sum of 50 l. for every Offence) remove, carry or send away, or suffer to be removed, carried, or sent away, from his, her or their Ousts, Store-house, or other Place (whereof Notice shall or ought to be given as aforesaid) any Hops chargeable with the Duty by this Act imposed, untill the same shall have been cured, bagged and weighed, and the Duties thereof shall be ascertained according to the true meaning of this Act, unless in such Cases where the Officers of the said Duties (having due Notice first given or left as aforesaid) shall nevertheless neglect to attend the bagging and weighing of the same.

And that if any Planters or Owners of Hops shall fraudulently hide or conceal, or cause or procure to be hid or concealed, any Hops chargeable by this Act, to the intent to deceive her Majesty of the just Duties by this Act granted, that then and in every such Case, the Party so offending shall for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of 20 l. and all the Hops so concealed and hid, to her Majesty's use.

From the Camp at Gonai *near* Bethune, July 20. *N. S.* On Saturday the 18th Instant six Battalions of Foot and five hundred Horse were sent from the Army to reinforce the Garrison of Douay; and yesterday the Troops encamped near that Place to cover the Workmen at Arleux returned to the Camp, the Work there being finished, and a Garrison of 600 Men left in the Place. This Day his Grace the Duke of Marlborough marched with the Army under his Command to this Place, and we are now encamp'd with the Right at Brouay and the Left at Mazengarbe. We shall continue our March to Morrow towards the Source of the Lys. We have Advice from the Enemy's Army, that they have made a third Detachment of two Brigades of Foot, and one of Horse, which march'd yesterday to Bouchain.

From the Camp at Cote, July 23. *N. S.* On Tuesday the 21st Instant his Grace the Duke of Marlborough continu'd the March of the Army under his Command from Gonai, and encamp'd with the Right at Ligny, and the Left at Marle, with the Town of Aire about a League and half in our Rear. Upon our taking this Camp the Enemy's Army likewise march'd, and is encamp'd with the Right at Etrun near Arras, and the Left extending towards Hedin, the Mareschal de Villars's Quarters being at Montenencourt. This Day about Noon an Aide de Camp came hither from Count Hompesch, Governor of Douay, to acquaint his Grace that about six in the Morning a Body of the Enemy's

esterday, after having had some Con- ague with the Cardinal of Saxe-Zeitz

" been always faithful to the King, he hoped " they would keep the same Fidelity towards him, " and

Creatures, Providence has taken Care that it should be no longer troublesome to the Parent than it is useful to the Young; for so soon as the Wants of the latter cease, the Mother withdraws her Fondness and leaves them to provide for themselves: And what is a very remarkable Circumstance in this Part of Instinct, we find that the Love of the Parent may be lengthened out beyond its usual Time if the Preservation of the Species requires it; as we may see in Birds that drive away their Young assoon as they are able to get their Livelihood, but continue to feed them if they are tied to the Nest or confined within a Cage, or by any other Means appear to be out of a Condition of supplying their own Necessities.

This natural Love is not observed in Animals to ascend from the Young to the Parent, which is not at all necessary for the Continuance of the Species: Nor indeed in reasonable Creatures does it rise in any Proportion, as it spreads it self downwards; for in all Family-Affection, we find Protection granted and Favours bestowed, are greater Motives to Love and Tenderness, than Safety, Benefits, or Life received.

One would wonder to hear Sceptical Men disputing for the Reason of Animals, and telling us it is only our Pride and Prejudices that will not allow them the Use of that Faculty.

Reason shews it self in all Occurrences of Life; whereas the Brute makes no Discovery of such a Talent, but in what immediately regards his own Preservation, or the Continuance of his Species. Animals in their Generation are wiser than the Sons of Men; but their Wisdom is confined to a few Particulars, and lies in a very narrow Compass. Take a Brute out of his Instinct, and you find him wholly deprived of Understanding. To use an Instance that comes often under Observation.

With what Caution does the Hen provide her self of a Nest in Places unfrequented, and free from Noise and Disturbance? When she has laid her Eggs in such a Manner that she can cover them, what Care does she take in turning them frequently, that all Parts may partake of the vital Warmth? When she leaves them to provide for her necessary Sustenance, how punctually does she return before they have Time to cool, and become incapable of producing an Animal? In the Summer you see her giving her self greater Freedoms, and quitting her Care for above two Hours together; but in Winter, when the Rigour of the Season would chill the Principles of Life, and destroy the young one, she grows more assiduous in her Attendance, and stays away but half the Time. When the Birth approaches, with how much Nicety and Attention does she help the Chick to break its Prison? Not to take Notice of her covering it from the Injuries of the Weather, providing it proper Nourishment, and teaching it to help it self; nor to mention her forsaking the Nest, if after the usual Time of reckoning the young one does not make its Appearance. A Chymical Operation could not be followed with greater Art or Diligence, than is seen in the hatching of a Chick; tho' there are many other Birds that shew an infinitely greater Sagacity in all the forementioned Particulars.

But at the same Time the Hen, that [illegible] seeming Ingenuity, (which is indeed abso[lute] cessary for the Propagation of the Spec[ies] dered in other Respects, is without the le[ast] merings of Thought or common Sense. [She] stakes a Piece of Chalk for an Egg, and [sits] in the same Manner: She is insensible [of] crease or Diminution in the Number of [her] lays: She does not distinguish between [her] and those of another Species; and when [the] appears of never so different a Bird, will [sit] for her own. In all these Circumstances, [she] not carry an immediate Regard to the [Good] of her self or her Species, she is a very l[ow] There is not in my Opinion any thing [more] sterious in Nature than this Instinct in [Animals] which thus rises above Reason, and falls [infinitely] short of it. It cannot be accounted for by [any] perties in Matter, and at the same Time [acts] so odd a Manner, that one cannot think [it the] culty of an intellectual Being. For my [own] I look upon it as upon the Principle of [Gravitation] on in Bodies, which is not to be explain[ed] known Qualities inherent in the Bodies [themselves] nor from any Laws of Mechanism, but [resolved] to the best Notions of the greatest Phi[losophers] an immediate Impression from the first [Mover] the Divine Energy acting in the Creatu[res].

By Her Majesty's Company of [Comedians]

AT the Theatre Royal in [Drury-Lane] on Friday next, being the 20th of [January] ed a Comedy call'd, The Feign'd Innocence, [or] The part of Sir Martin by Mr. Bullock, Ward[robe] all the other Parts to the best Advantage. To [which] short Farce of one Act only, call'd the Stage-[Coach].

Gown Warehouse, at Baker's Coffee-[House] change-Alley. Gowns for Men and Women are [daily] fold by the same Person who first took the Ware[house] Removed as is falsly and maliciously publish'd in [other] Where fresh Parcels of choice Gowns of all [sorts] brought in, and expos'd to Sale. No Warehouse [in] half the quantity, value, nor variety of Gowns; and [intend] tend to Sell at so low Rates, they really being Good[s] sons that fail'd: And for further Encouragement, [all] Gowns shall have 5 per Cent allow'd.

Lost near Covent-Garden on Mon[day] Instant a Piece of Lace, containing 6 Yards, 3 [Quarters] Case. Whoever brings it to the Golden Ball in [Co]vent-Garden, shall have a Guinea Reward, and [no] Questions.

Angelick Snuff: The most noble Cor[dial] the World, removing all manner of Disorders [in the] Brain, easing the most excruciating Pain in a Mom[ent] all Swimming or Giddiness proceeding from Vapours, [Dizzi]ness, Sleepiness and other lethargick Effects, [pro]moting to Admiration, and all Humours or Sorenes[s] strength'ning them when weak; certainly cures Cat[a]rons of Rheum, and remedies the Tooth-ach infal[libly] beneficial in Apoplectick Fits and Falling-Sickness, [pre]vents those Distempers; corroborates the Brain, [the] Nerves, and revives the Spirits. Its admirable Effi[cacy] above-mention'd Diseases has been experienc'd [many] times, and very justly causes it to be esteem'd [the] Snuff in the World, being good for all sorts of Per[sons] Paper, with Directions. Sold only at Mr. Pay[ne's] Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard near [the] [illegible]

The Vapours in Women infallibly [cured] Instant, so as never to return again, by an admi[rable] cret, a few drops of which takes off a Fit in a Mo[ment] ness, clears the Head, takes away all Swimming[s] ness of Sight, Flushings in the Face, &c. to a Mi[racle] tainly prevents the Vapours returning again, [and] the very Cause it perfectly Cures as Hundreds [have] also strengthens the Stomach and Bowels, and [re]settled Health. Is sold only at Mrs. Osborn's, [at] and Crown under St. Dunstan's Church in Fle[et-]the Bottle, with directions.

LONDON: Printed for *Sam. Buckley*, at the *Dolphin* in *Little-B*[*ritain*]

Sold by *A. Baldwin* in *Warwick-Lane*; where Advertisements [are] as also by *Charles Lillie*, Perfumer, at the Corner of *Beauford-[Buildings]* the *Strand*.